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LAST EDITION.

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BOSTON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT IS FOURTH ON LIST OF COUNTRY

Total Value of Products in Nineteen Hundred and Four Is Over Four Hundred and Fifty Million.

BULLETIN OUT TODAY

Leather Boot and Shoe Manufacture Leads Output With Textiles and Machinery Close After.

WASHINGTON—The census bureau in bulletin just issued shows Boston to be fourth in importance in the industrial districts of the United States.

New York stands supreme and inclusive in itself, while Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia are simply integral parts of other districts. Greater New York's manufactured products for 1904 reached a valuation of \$2,144,488,093.

The bulletin deals extensively with manufacturers and was prepared by William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

The industrial district of Boston, according to the bulletin, includes an area of 502 square miles. The population of the district was 1,249,504 in 1900 and 1,354,653 in 1905, showing an increase of 8.4 per cent. The number of inhabitants per square mile for the district was 2,699 in 1905. The total value of the products of the district in 1904 was \$457,254,360, coming from 4,870 establishments employing 177,146 persons. The increase in the value of products of Boston was 13.3 per cent; outside it was 42.7 per cent.

The leather boot and shoe industry is the leading manufacture of the district, followed by the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes; during 1904 these together produced an output valued at \$100,347,787. Other important industries are slaughtering, printing and publishing, leather, tanned, curried and finished; foundry and machine shop products, clothing and textiles, with products valued at over \$141,000,000 in the aggregate.

Heretofore census statistics of manufacturers have been presented by specified industries only for establishments grouped according to their location in cities of a certain size, counties, states, or groups of states. This method, however, does not indicate the importance of industries in the various contiguous localities, since industries are not limited by political divisions. An industrial district may include a number of important cities as well as the intervening and surrounding minor civil divisions, all being politically independent, but closely allied industrially. The statistics have a bearing on the question whether manufacturers are leaving the larger cities for places immediately surrounding them.

The manufacturers carried on in the sections immediately surrounding the principal cities which form the centers of the districts are largely controlled by capital owned by residents of the cities. A considerable proportion of the employees reside within the cities, and frequently the cities are the principal distributing points for the products. In other ways the industries are so closely

MONITORIALS BY Nixon Waterman

AN OPEN LETTER.

Good Mr. President, it's sad
That you have got to stay
In Washington—it's quite too bad!
All summer long, they say.
Cape Ann where you had planned to go
Is such a cooling spot
While Washington, perchance you know,
In summertime is hot.

Your salary, of course, is more,
By quite a tidy sum,
That Presidents have drawn before,
But, truly, when I come
To think of sweating through it all,
As you have got to do,
The pay you get seems very small
For one as large as you.

You'll find it hard, indeed, you will,
To melt the summer through
And stick to all your duties till
Your duties stick to you.
I like the "win" you have adduced
Your purpose to secure;
The tariff may not be reduced
But you will, I am sure.

You're faithful, none will dare deny,
To cling to duty so
While other common mortals lie
Where cooling breezes blow,
But, candidly, bad you foreseen
The tasks that now enthrall
You—have been so very keen
For winning out last fall!

The Grand Trunk railroad is preparing to build a \$2,000,000 station in Montreal. It is evident that the Grand Trunk's board of directors are not of the opinion that by the time they have their station completed the public will be riding in airships and landing in some other section of the city.

When flying machines become established means of conveying the public from place to place they can call themselves "air lines" with better grace than can the cars that must depend on the solid earth for support, although the latter may go more nearly in a "beam" than can the wind-swept ships of the sky.

The Missouri woman who has refused to speak for 30 years has surely suffered a great martyrdom.

SONNET OF A BUDDING BARD.

Thoughts Thought Whilst Watching a Bee Sleeping in a Pumpkin Blossom.

O Bee! who art supposed to buzz all day;

Thou hast a reputation that's immense!

Fous think thou'rt so industrious and

It dost not matter how much thou dost play

They still will praise thee in the same old way.

But shouldst a boy commit the sad offense

Of stopping work, they'd call it indolence

And tell him how thou'rt worstest on for aye!

But sauntering amongst thy fragrant flowers,

It seem'st to me, must be a jolly snap
Of course, in June thou hast to work long hours,

But when it rains, then thou canst take a nap;

And all through winter, on the summer flowers'

Gleaned sweets you feast and loaf, you lazy chap!

It may be a very wicked world, but every man ought to know where there is one honest person.

The frequency with which the ocean liners are sailing within fine viewing distance of "entrancingly beautiful" icebergs at sea during these summer days almost arouses the suspicion that some sort of collusion exists whereby these floating crystal islands are putting in an appearance at just the right time to be used most advantageously by the steamship companies for advertising purposes. Even if a trip abroad offered no other allurements, the thought of getting away from the sun-scorched earth and out into the broad blue water dotted with fairy, floating palaces is quite enough to make one wish that he might follow the crowd on board ship the very next "steamer day" and quite ignore the usually ungrammatical warning call of the ship's men, "All ashore that's going ashore!"

Lord Beresford began his address by saying that vigorous measures were necessary and despite the grave warnings of Premier Asquith and Secretary Grey, nothing has yet been done to allay the manifest anxiety of the public over the threatened eclipse of Britain as the "ruler of the seas."

"The situation is much more serious than is generally known," said Lord Beresford, "but there is no necessity for precipitating a panic."

He then proceeded to outline his scheme of naval expansion, which includes:

Ten dreadnoughts in addition to those provided for, provisionally, this year. Sixteen second-class cruisers.

Eighteen commerce protecting cruisers.

Twenty-four ships of a new type, similar to destroyers, but built on a larger scale.

Four floating docks, for the building

(Continued on Page Six, Column Two.)

BERESFORD ADVISES ENGLAND TO DOUBLE HER NAVAL FORCES

LONDON—In an address that aroused unbounded enthusiasm at the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce today, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford demanded that vigorous measures be taken to regain the naval supremacy of England and outlined a plan of naval expansion, which he said he had submitted to the admiralty, and which contemplates the building of 10 dreadnoughts in addition to the four provisional ships already provided for before March 31, 1914, and a practical doubling of the immense sea force of Britain.

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(Continued on Page Six, Column Two.)

CHILEAN ADMIRAL VISITS NAVY YARD

Rear Admiral Perez-Gacitua of the Chilean navy arrived at the Hotel Torraine this morning, where he was met by Lieutenant Le Bretton of the United States battleship Missouri. Lieutenant Le Bretton escorted the Chilean admiral and his staff to the Charlestown navy yard, where he paid a visit to Rear Admiral William Swift, U. S. N., commanding of the navy yard, who escorted his visitors through the premises.

The party left at noon by tug for Fore River, where the Chilean admiral informally inspected the yard at Quincy.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW ASSIGNED.

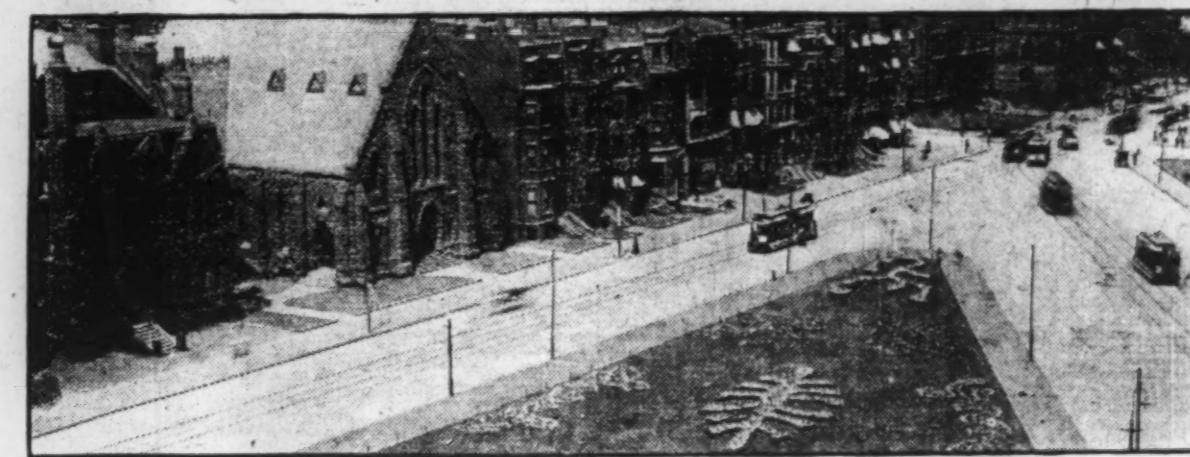
Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow received orders today assigning him to duty at the Charlestown navy yard.

(Continued on Page Six, Column Two.)

MONITORIALS

BY
Nixon Waterman

March of Business on Boston's Residential District Is Glaringly Evident Today in Copley Square



This Aply Terned "Gateway to Downtown" is Rapidly Being Denuded of Its Artistic Buildings.

ART MUSEUM GOES

THE gradual encroachment of business upon the residential districts of Boston is, perhaps, nowhere more noticeable today than in Copley square.

This square was formerly the "art center" of Boston, but of late many changes have taken place. With the passing of the art museum on the east side of the square, one of the principal bulwarks against the change, into a business center is removed.

The building doubtless will be replaced by a handsome business block, just as the Girls' Latin School which formerly stood on the west side of the square has given place to a handsome four-story office building. It was covered with luxuriant ivy, and is well remembered by Bostonians for its beautiful appearance in the summer and the gorgeous tints in the fall.

The old building is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. It was torn down as soon as the Normal School group was made ready for pupils two years ago last fall. The Girls' High School is one of this group.

The lower part of many of the houses has been changed into stores or busi-



"THEN" AND "NOW"—TWO VIEWS OF COPELY SQUARE.

The upper scene is looking toward the center of the city showing the west side before business encroached upon it. The lower picture shows the same side at present. Looking from the downtown end business buildings are shown where formerly there were residences.

ness offices. One double private house half way between Dartmouth and Clarendon streets has been changed into an office building and the first floor has been occupied for some years by the Back Bay postoffice.

On Boylston street, between Copley square and Massachusetts avenue, there are many stores where a few years ago there were none. The tremendous growth of the automobile industry is shown in this part of the city, nearly

every important make having a salesroom along this thoroughfare.

The great Hotel Kensington, corner of Boylston and Exeter streets, has been altered into an office building, and the building across the way that formerly housed the Harvard Medical School, has become the property of Boston University. The latter institution has built a handsome addition to the

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

HARVARD AND YALE TODAY ARE HOLDING COMMENCEMENTS

President Taft at New Haven Where He Makes Address and Attends Alumni Meeting and Each University Awards Over 800 Regular and Honorary Degrees.

COMMENCEMENT DAY occurred today at two of America's greatest universities.

Today the seniors of all departments and of the professional and graduate schools of Harvard and Yale assembled under the academic elms and marched in long procession to the halls where their degrees were conferred. As usual, this great event, the climax of college life, was preluded by the gaieties and enjoyments of commencement week. To the commencement visitor the dramatics, the dances, the distinctively class rites and ceremonies, the whole picturesque and frolicsome program which tradition has prescribed, constitute the vision that is summoned up by the word "commencement." But to the college world the weightier significance attaches to the serious import of commencement day.

The programs for the day at both the big colleges are here given:

Harvard University

9:30 a. m.—Meeting of the board of

overseers in University Hall.

10 a. m.—Opening of the polls for the

election of overseers by the alumni.

10:00 a. m.—Election of directors for

the Harvard Alumni Association.

10:30 a. m.—Formation of the pro-

cession for the march to Sanders Thea-

ter.

10:30 a. m.—Commencement exercises in Sanders Theater.

12:45 p. m.—Assembly of alumni on

university campus.

1 p. m.—Dinner of alumni in Univer-

sity Hall.

4 p. m.—Meeting of alumni in Woolsey

Hall, to consider erecting a memorial

to the Yale men of the civil war.

5 p. m.—President's reception for

graduates, their families and invited guests

in Memorial Hall.

Today's exercises in both the big universities end the college year, except

that for the undergraduate as well as for

myriad of former graduates the

Harvard-Yale boat race at New London on July 1 proved an irresistible at-

traction; and for the day even the crew training quarters, which for some weeks

have been centers of college loyalty, were deserted.

Commencement both at New Haven and at Cambridge proved a great ex-

hibition of college loyalty. Each occasion was marked by the gathering of men

eminent in the affairs of the business, professional, literary and political worlds.

Each gathering had some feature of distinctive interest to characterize it.

At New Haven the meeting of the alumni had for its particular pur-

pose the consideration of a project to erect a suitable memorial for Yale's

heroes of the civil war. Yale men bore prominent parts on both sides of that

great struggle.

Today Yale is especially interested in President Taft's activities. One of his

purposes is the complete rapprochement of North and South, in all things. To the

success of this policy the proposed Yale civil war memorial will be a fitting mon-

ument. As President Taft was among the distinguished alumni present today, the

occasion was one of more than usual interest.

At Harvard this was the first commencement presided over by the new

president, A. Lawrence Lowell. At the same time Harvard men were given an

opportunity once again to see their former president, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who has

been made president emeritus, and who, as president of the alumni association, occupied the chair at the Memorial Hall

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

DEFINITE POLICY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPECTED SOON

Sirdar of Egypt Completes Mission to Somaliland, and Is Returning to Cairo—Chief Problem Facing Administration Is Controlling Interior and Keeping Order.

BERBERA, British Somaliland—With the return of the Sirdar of Egypt, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, who has been in this country on a mission, to his post at Cairo, an announcement of a definite policy of the British government toward this protectorate may be expected at some not distant date. The best evidence of a purpose on the part of Great Britain to maintain a more strict regime is the detaching of so important an officer as Sir Reginald Wingate from his post and sending him on such a journey as that which he has just completed.

The chief problem facing the government will be so to control the interior as to keep the various tribes in order, since it is out of the question to change the character of the population by colonization; and it was to study the conditions and mature a plan for effective mobilization of whatever police forces may be found necessary that Sir Reginald Wingate was despatched on his errand, rather than to attempt to arrive at an understanding with an irresponsible Mullah.

That personage, who is connected with the Ogaden, the great western tribe, is one of the leading chieftains of the powerful Mijertuan family, and has long been a cause of unrest to the less powerful tribes and to the protecting power. The tactical solution of the difficulty, however, is far from being compassed within his personality, since, were he disposed of, another mullah of similar tendencies doubtless could acquire as much prestige in a short time.

Originally administered by the Indian government, with Berbera, the capital, as an annex to Aden, Somaliland passed into the hands of the foreign office in 1888, and was transferred to the colonial office in 1905. It is a land that has no permanent settlements beyond the coast, but it supports a large number of tribesmen who, following the grass, which in turn follows the rainfall, wander over the hinterland with their herds of cattle, sheep and goats.

They are divided up into clans, somewhat analogous in organization to the Highlanders of old, with common water and grazing rights on the Haoud, a flat country about 3000 feet above sea level and producing, in the season, rich crops of grass. It is over the respective claims of the tribes to the richer grass or the more convenient watering places that the questions arise which are appealed to the protecting government; and it is the prestige of the Mullah that in recent years has interfered with the satisfactory adjudication of differences between the more and the less powerful tribes.

WILL CONNECT RAILWAY LINES

ST. PETERSBURG—The proposal to connect the Finnish railway system with the Russian railway system has been discussed for a long time, and the Russian ministry of ways and communications has at last drawn up a plan. The point where the two systems will be connected is at the station of Lanskaya, in Finland, and from there the line will run in an easterly direction, while a branch will be laid down toward the west for the through transit of trains. The cost of the undertaking will be about £1,063,000, and it is to be finished by 1912.

MELODRAMA IN REGENT'S PARK

LONDON—At the Botanic Gardens in Regent's park there is to be held what promises to be one of the most entertaining events of the season, and most stars of any magnitude have promised to lend their services. Cyril Maude, the manager of the Playhouse, is arranging a mock melodrama in which he will play the part of a captain of the heavy dragoons. Among the many distinguished actors and actresses who have promised to assist are Miss Irene Vanburgh, Miss Constance Collier, and Charles Hawtrey who will direct Mrs. Jarley's Living Waxworks.

THE THEATERS.

BOSTON.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Florodora."
KEITH & RAND—"A Gentleman."
OPHÉLIE—"Madame."
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."
TREMONT—"A Broken Idol."

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vanderbilt.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
CASINO—"Havana."
DALY—"The Climax."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt.
HERSTED THEATRE—"The Beauty Spot."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—
Vanderbilt.
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—"The Tenderfoot."
COLONIAL—"The Blue Mousie."
GEORGE VERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Missouri."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan."
ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Traveling Salesman."
MANHATTAN—Vanderbilt.
PRINCE—"The Golden Girl."
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

Inventor of Bell Telephone After Aeroplane Record



PETAWAWA RIVER, NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE OTTAWA. Grounds shown on left where the airship trials are to be made. Besides direct rail communication, there is a steamboat wharf a short distance below the bridge, at which boats call daily.

Obtains Permission of Canadian Government to Use the Military Camping Grounds for Experimental Purposes.

TWO NEW MACHINES

OTTAWA, Canada—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, already celebrated as being the inventor of the telephone, and as having had good success with his aerodrome the "Silver Dart," is preparing for series of experiments with two new machines, and has made arrangements

with the Canadian government for the use of the military camp ground at Petawawa, a fine place for the purpose 115 miles up the Ottawa river from the Canadian capital.

The camp being government property the experiments can be carried on without being interfered with by an over-inquisitive general public, and the locality is well suited for these trial trips.

Dr. Bell will be accompanied by Percy Baldwin, a Toronto University graduate who has been working with him in Nova Scotia, where they have been making successful flights together with the "Silver Dart."

Dr. Bell credits the late Professor Langley of Washington with the con-

struction of the first model aeroplane which made any considerable flight by means of propellers worked by its own engines. More than 10 years ago Dr. Bell witnessed many of his successful experiments and since then has continued his own work with increasing success, and is convinced that the heavier-than-air machines will be found more generally adaptable and practical than those of the lighter-than-air type.

He says: "The nation that conquers the air will be the foremost nation of the world." Although now a citizen of the United States, Dr. Bell's most important experiments in aerial navigation have been made in Canada, where he spent the earlier years of his life and worked out his telephone system.

With reference to the all absorbing

GERMAN-SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS TO RUN TRAIN FERRIES

LONDON—Four modern British-built train ferries will be inaugurated between Sassnitz (Germany) and Trelleborg (Sweden), separating which places is a stretch of 65 miles of open sea.

The first of the four has just been completed, and is 370 feet long by 51 feet beam, with a draft of 16 feet 4 inches, and engines of sufficient power to enable the journey between the two ports being accomplished within four hours. The train will enter the after end of the ship from a specially constructed quay and landing stage made to suit exactly the form of the vessel, so as to insure perfectly smooth running and safety in embarking and disembarking.

A complete train of eight or ten coaches will be carried on board on two parallel lines, and during shipment entire steadiness will be obtained by a system of trimming tanks. Ring plates and screws secure the cars to the deck, and spring buffers will prevent any tendency to moving endways.

To add safety in entering or leaving harbors the Drottning Victoria has a rudder in the bow as well as the usual one in the stern, both rudders being steam controlled from the captain's bridge, where also there are electrical indicators to show the angle at which the rudder is inclined.

In addition to being a train-ferry, the Drottning Victoria will accommodate a considerable number of passengers, and fresh air will be constantly pumped into every part of the ship.

The new service will be inaugurated in the presence of the German Emperor and the King of Sweden.

INDICATIONS FOR BETTER BUSINESS

LONDON—Figures of London Board of Trade Show Increase in Imports—Re-Exports Have Favorable Tendency.

LONDON—The figures of the board of trade returns for May show some indications of a better tendency of business in the country. Whitstable falling this year in May, the figures may have suffered to some extent from the circumstance. In spite of this the imports for the month, which amounted to \$224,255,000, show an increase of \$2,960,000 or 1.3 per cent, while the exports, at \$147,625,000, exhibit a reduction of \$7,705,000 or 4.9 per cent, which is much below the average of the four preceding months.

The re-exports also show a favorable tendency, having amounted to \$36,225,000 or a rise of \$4,005,000 or 12.7 per cent.

Taking the figures to date, it will be found that for the five months ended May 31 the imports amounted to \$1,249,845,000 or a decrease of \$11,085,000, equal to less than 1 per cent, while exports came to \$736,000,000, being a decrease of \$69,115,000 or 4.9 per cent. The re-exports in the five months amounted to \$192,915,000, being an increase of \$26,580,000 or some 16 per cent.

RAISE THEATER PRICES.

PARIS—A 10 per cent rise in the price of theater seats comes into operation in September, to cover the tax which is levied on the takings of the theaters in Paris by the assistance publiclique.

THEATERS.

LIGHTHOUSE ON TRIANGLE ISLAND

Dominion Government Constructing New Aid to Navigation Which Will Be Best on That Part of Coast.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Dominion government is constructing a new lighthouse on Triangle island which will be visible for a greater distance than any now on that part of the coast. The lighthouse will be on a knoll 880 feet above sea level, and is expected to prove a most valuable aid to navigation. A wireless telegraph station is also to be constructed at this point from which communication will be secured with incoming vessels several days before they reach port. It is expected that arrangements will also be made at this station by which passengers may transmit messages to points on shore.

KING EDWARD TO OPEN RUGBY ROOM

LONDON—July 3 is the date fixed for the King's visit to Rugby for the purpose of opening the new Temple speech room at the school. The event will be observed in the town as a general holiday. The Temple speech room, which is to be opened by the King, is an unpretentious building of red brick, built on a corner site adjoining the school premises. It has a double portico, with doric columns in stone and a tower and cupola. The coat of arms of Rugby School, with the motto "Orando Laborando," is carved in stone on the front of the building.

DISCOVER NEW FISHING GROUNDS

LONDON—New fishing grounds extending for thousands of miles in area, with an enormous abundance of place of the finest quality and condition, have been discovered off the north coast of Lapland by the Hull steam trawlers.

Several trawlers which have recently been fishing there secured over 100 tons of place each in a few hours.

It is estimated that between now and September 50,000 tons of place will be landed in London, Grimsby and Hull. It means an enormous boon to the United Kingdom, as it will be sold at a low price.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION

CAPETOWN, So. Africa—The South African National Union has decided to postpone the international exhibition which it was recently resolved should be opened in South Africa on the occasion of the meeting of the first United Parliament, and to hold instead a South African exhibition to include international exhibits, agricultural implements, electrical appliances, motor cars and other machinery.

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HERSTED THEATRE—"The Beauty Spot."

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vanderbilt.

LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."

STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

GERMANY DOES NOT DESIRE A TURKISH ISLAND AS STATION

BERLIN, Germany—The attitude of Germany in the Cretan matter is the cause of so much speculation in Europe that it has been made the subject of a spirited declaration by the Suddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz, which is generally regarded as reflecting the imperial chancellor's views on German foreign policy.

This declaration appears as an answer to a Constantinople despatch which appeared in a Paris newspaper, stating that Germany desired to have a naval station on one of the Turkish islands in the Greek archipelago and that Turkey had vainly endeavored to avoid the direct issue by seeking to divert German attention to Tripoli. The outcome of the affair, it was added, would depend on Germany giving effective support to the Turkish cabinet in the Cretan question.

The semi-official organ remarks:

There is not a word of truth in all this revelation. Neither in Tripoli, nor in the archipelago, nor elsewhere, is any portion of the Ottoman empire endanted by German cupidity. In the Cretan question the Porte requires no support in the form of special activity on the part of our diplomacy. The very fact that we remain inactive, and that Germany does not participate with Austria-Hungary in the attempts to bring about a solution of the Cretan difficulties, constitutes a relief for Turkey. It protects her against European pressure and insures her considerate treatment.

The Suddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz then refers to the apprehensions expressed by another Paris newspaper regarding the services which Germany may render to Russia's policy in Persia in order to sever Russia from Great Britain, and observes:

The journalists of the triple entente should really display more confidence in the stability of this fabric. We shall not lead Russia astray, either in Persia or elsewhere. We are satisfied that Russia has not allowed herself to be caught in any movement against Germany.

The recent interpolation on the Cretan question in the Turkish Chamber of Deputies showed a disposition on the part of the Turks never to permit the straits to be closed.

It is estimated that Turkey would never yield to a fait accompli, and that it was the duty of the Ottoman Parliament to make a thorough examination of the affair.

Meanwhile the date for the evacuation of the island is approaching, and, while it seems quite certain that the status quo will be maintained, there is no certainty as to how it will be affected.

It is likely that the powers will agree to station in turn a warship in Cretan waters.

Even if the powers replace their trawlers with warships to Suda bay to protect the Ottoman flag, the cruise of the Turkish steamer was reported at first to have no connection with the Cretan question.

Later Vienna despatches say that the Porte, in a note to the powers, openly acknowledged that the cruise was intended to serve as a protest against the incorporation of Crete with Greece, and that Turkish military measures on land would follow.

TO HAVE MODEL POULTRY FARM

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Several English capitalists are now engaged in establishing a model poultry farm near Kamloops which is said to be the largest and most complete of its kind to be found.

Nine miles of fine wire fencing, with the necessary buildings, and a boiler house to supply the heat for the incubators, are in course of construction.

MOROCCAN GARRISON REINFORCED.

MADRID—The Gazette has announced that a credit of \$600,000 has been opened for reinforcing the garrison at Melilla, Morocco, and for the immediate acquisition of the provisions and material and equipment necessary for that place, and for holding in readiness three mixed brigades.

RESIGNED FROM CABINET.

LONDON—Lord Fitzmaurice, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Thomas R. Buchanan, parliamentary secretary to the Indian office, have resigned from the cabinet because, it is believed, of the Lloyd-George budget.

WILL INTRODUCE MEASURE TO ESTABLISH COMMISSIONER

Prime Minister Said to Be Preparing Bill in Which Will Be Provision for Australian Council in London—To Hold Conference on Finance.

MELBOURNE, Australia—It is intimated here that the prime minister, Mr. Deakin, will take the earliest opportunity to introduce a bill to establish the office of high commissioner of the commonwealth in London, in which provision will be made for an Australian council in London with Lord Northcote, the state governor general, as chairman.

Colonel Foxton who has sailed for England to take part in the defense conference, represents Brisbane in the House of Representatives, is a lawyer of eminence and has had besides a wide military experience. He will lay before the Imperial Defense Conference the proposals which have been drawn out by the cabinet, together with the draft of the defense bill, which will form the leading measure of the current session of the Federal Parliament. In working out the proposals above referred to, it is understood, care was taken to meet the necessities outlined by the British admiralty.

In the uncertainty prevailing as to the program of the government now in power the following manifesto issued by the new premier, M. Alfred Deakin, immediately prior to the change of government is of especial significance.

Objective—The union of all Liberals, men and women, throughout the commonwealth, in one party, to secure in the federal Parliament liberal legislation for the development of Australia on a democratic basis.

Platform—1. To uphold the federal union and to develop its national character, fostering preferential trade and a recognition of our imperial responsibilities.

2. To

Leading Events in Athletic World



Yale Defeats Harvard

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER

Philadelphia Easily Shuts Out Boston and Regains Second Place in American League.

MULLIN WINS AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	43	20	.683
Philadelphia	34	23	.576
Boston	35	26	.574
Cleveland	31	29	.571
New York	31	30	.475
Chicago	26	32	.448
St. Louis	22	30	.361
Washington	21	38	.350

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New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 4
Batteries: Johnson and Street; Warhop and Sweeney.

The second score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 2
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 10 2
Batteries: Brooklyn and Blair; Groom, Gray, Street and Blankenship. Umpires, Kerin and Sheridan.

BOSTON OUT OF SECOND PLACE.

Boston has dropped back to third place because of the victory of Philadelphia Tuesday and because Ryan was hit so plentifully. Burchell was sent in to finish the game after the visitors had got eight runs and he held them to one run for the rest of the game. Boston only got five singles off Krause. The score:

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It is reported from Berlin, on authoritative ground, that the Kaiser has definitely given up his customary summer yachting trip to the North sea because of the grave political crisis in Germany.

INSPECT LOWELL COURSE.

The Lowell automobile race-course, which will be used for the great road race during Labor day week, was officially inspected Wednesday by President Lewis R. Spear of the American Automobile Association, Chairman Howser of the contest committee and Fred J. Wagner, the official starter for the races. The course was found to be fully up to the requirements for the race.

WILL JOIN NEW YORK.

WALTHAM—Thomas Stankard of Waltham has been signed by the New York Americans and will report for duty at the end of the season. Stankard is playing with Denver in the Western League and has been leading the league at the bat.

MANY DEFAULTS IN TENNIS GAMES

Raymond D. Little and Richard H. Palmer Get Into Third Round of Middle States Tourney.

Philadelphia Easily Shuts Out Boston and Regains Second Place in American League.

MULLIN WINS AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	43	20	.683
Philadelphia	34	23	.576
Boston	35	26	.574
Cleveland	31	29	.571
New York	31	30	.475
Chicago	26	32	.448
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Chase-Chase Family Today Holds Annual Reunion



ACTIVE MEMBERS OF CHASE-CHASE FAMILY ASSOCIATION.
Reading from the back row, left to right: Alfred Bunker, executive committee, Roxbury; Frederick H. Chase, vice-president, Boston; L. E. Bennett, executive committee, Wakefield; H. F. Chase, executive committee, Andover. Sitting: O. P. Chase, secretary-treasurer, Andover; John C. Chase, president; Derry Village, N. H., and J. F. Chase, chairman executive committee, Boston.

ESTIVITIES incident upon the tenth annual reunion of the Chase-Chase family association opened this morning at 11 o'clock at the Hotel Vendome. The members of the association are nearly all descendants of William, Thomas, or Aquila Chase, who came to the shores of Massachusetts with the early immigrants. Thomas and Aquila were brothers, but there is no proof that William was either their brother or a relative. The name is sometimes spelled Chace. About 200 were present.

William Chase was the first of the name in the United States. He came with the fleet which brought Governor Winthrop and his colony. On the records of the first church in Roxbury, now called Boston Highlands, is the following in the handwriting of the Rev. John Elliott, commonly called the apostle to the In-

dians, who was the first pastor of that church:

"William Chase. He came with the first company (1630) bringing with him his wife Mary and his eldest son William."

Thomas and Aquila were among the first settlers of Hampton, N. H., in 1639. Thomas continued his residence in Hampton during his life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Philbrick. Aquila was born in 1618. About the year 1646 he removed to Newbury. He married Ann Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler.

The meeting was opened by an original hymn, sung to the tune of "Hamburg," the words of which were written by Alfred Bunker of Roxbury, member of the executive committee of the association. This was followed by a prayer by the Rev. J. Frank Chase of Allston.

The first speech was an address of welcome by the Rev. James De Normandie of Boston. John C. Chase of Derry Village, N. H., president of the association, also spoke and William E. Gould of Brookline delivered an address on the early history of Aquila Chase.

A special feature of the occasion was the original poem, "The Pioneer," by Mrs. Clara Ross Dudley of Somerville.

Following the speaking came the report of the officers, election for the ensuing year and the reading of letters. The parting hymn was by Charles C. Lord of Hopkinton, N. H. The music of the program was furnished by Frank C. Chase, violin; Miss Myrtle Chase, piano; Isaac Chase, songs, and Mrs. Daniel E. Chase, accompanist.

The dinner was followed by short addresses by invited guests and members of the Chase-Chase family.

Harvard and Yale Commencements Held Today

(Continued from Page One.)

Harvard Confers Degrees on Hundreds of Students

From beneath the academic shade of the noble elms which overhang the college yard in Cambridge another class went out from Harvard University this morning into the world. The better part of three centuries' prestige invests the ceremonies in which various degrees, bachelors, masters', doctors' and others were conferred upon more than 850 candidates. While not, perhaps, the most festive of Harvard occasions, commencement is the most noted; it is, in effect, a ceremony of state, the Governor of Massachusetts being, de facto, the head of the corporation and being present officially, attended by his staff and officers of the military escort in full regalia.

The first event of the day was the meeting of the board of overseers in University Hall at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At 10 o'clock began the formation of the procession to Sanders Theater, where the degrees are conferred. At the same time the polls were opened for the election of seven overseers by the alumni and directors of the Harvard Alumni Association were balloted for at the same hour.

From the early morning the university yard, which was carefully guarded for the occasion, was filled with a gathering of college professors and students. Expectation of the brilliant scene which was to follow hung heavy in the atmosphere as doctors' gowns and hoods of various colors were seen on every hand and men of all ages and walks of life gathered in groups, talking of their college days and the days when it was their turn to receive a degree.

At 9:30 o'clock all wagons were dismissed from the grounds. Not long afterward the guests of honor and other notables began to arrive. Massachusetts Hall, which was the reception rendezvous, presented an active and interesting scene. Inside the hall the ballot for overseers and directors of the alumni was going on. Seven overseers were to be elected of which one or two are for expired terms. The results of the ballot will be announced this afternoon.

Outside the hall where the arrival of Governor Draper was awaited before the official program could be started, congregated an ever-increasing crowd of notable men in public life and distinguished professors.

Major Hubbard had already arrived and was mingling with the crowd, one of the prominent figures. A brilliantly clothed figure was Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the Labrador missionary. He wore a gown of scarlet and orange which was by far the most distinctive of any to be seen on the grounds.

At 10 o'clock the band struck up and the candidates for degrees lined up in front of Holworthy Hall. A few minutes later the Governor arrived in a carriage drawn by four horses, and accompanied by his military aids in two other carriages. The only music was a blast from a solitary trumpet. Behind these came the escort of the National Guards.

The Governor and his aides alighted.

in front of Massachusetts Hall. The Lancers crossed the yard and followed the graduates, who, preceded by the band, had left the grounds and advanced in double file to Memorial Hall, where they lined up along the curb to wait for the procession to enter before themselves going into Sanders Theater.

Meanwhile the procession was forming at Massachusetts Hall. Prof. Morris H. Morgan, chief marshal, assisted by several others, was in charge. Professor Coolidge superintended getting the alumni classes in their proper order. Then, headed by the fellows of the corporation and the board of overseers, the long train started on its march after the graduates.

Following this vanguard came Governor Draper and his military staff, then the deans of faculties, two by two, after which came the faculty and officers of the college.

Following the time honored custom places were reserved in line for the sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex counties, the mayors of Boston and Cambridge, the presidents of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Simmons College, the Episcopal Theological School, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, state board of education, judges of the courts of the Commonwealth and of the United States, officers of other colleges and holders of honorary degrees from Harvard University.

Following the meeting of the morning there will be many class reunions in the various dormitories in the yard, with the spread presided over by the chief marshal; Walter C. Baylies, in the faculty room of University Hall, as the chief function. A thousand or more invitations have been issued for this occasion.

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This afternoon the principal event will be the meeting of the alumni association in Memorial Hall, with the speeches by the officers and the men who have received honorary degrees. Chief Marshal Baylies, selected according to custom from the class 25 years out of college, will lead the procession from the yard. Dr. Eliot, president of the alumni association, will preside at the meeting.

The procession passed down Broadway to Sanders Theater between throngs of sightseers who lined the railings around the Memorial delta and the line of seniors who stood along the curb. They proceeded into the theater as the band played continuously.

After the last alumnus had entered the seniors who were to receive degrees placed in line and followed, two by two. The doors were closed to permit those inside to arrange themselves, and then were thrown open again, while the inexhaustible throng still pressed forward.

After the graduates there was a pell-mell rush of on-lookers. These the police held in check as well as they might, and for a time it was again necessary to close the doors. In the end, however, all those about the entrance who sought admittance were allowed to enter.

Inside Sanders Theater the audience rose to its feet. In the center of the stage behind the rail sat President A. Lawrence Lowell, presiding officer at commencement for the first time. The rest of the stage was completely filled by members of the faculties, alumni and those upon whom honorary degrees were to be conferred. The graduates filled the auditorium and part of the first gallery.

After an orchestral overture, "the meeting was called to order" by Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex county. After which the honorary degrees were conferred.

When the honorary degrees of doctor of medicine and doctor of laws were conferred on Charles William Eliot, the entire audience arose and applauded for five minutes.

The degree of bachelor of arts was con-

firmed on 366, of bachelor of science on 64, of master of arts on 114, of master of science on 3, of master of civic architecture on 2, of master in electrical arts on 4, of master in mechanics arts on 5, of master of architecture on 2, of master in forestry on 5, of doctor of philosophy on 38, of bachelor of agriculture on 5, of doctor of dental surgery on 10, of doctor of medicine on 52, of bachelor of law on 165, and of bachelor of sacred law on 12.

The degree of bachelor of arts summa cum laude was granted for special distinction in the classics to Fletcher N. Robinson; for distinction in the fine arts to Sidney F. Kimball; for distinction in literature, especially Latin and French, to Harold N. Hillebrand.

Preceding the conferring of the degrees on the various parts on the commencement program were delivered by those who were chosen by competition for the occasion.

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ANALYSIS OF TARIFF SHOWS HOW FAMILY PAYS BIG INCREASES

(Continued from Page One.)

ing from 70 to 150 per cent. This falls particularly upon the very cheapest laces, those that in the European market sell at less than 2 cents for a dozen yards.

There have been increases over the Dingley rates, on lemons of 50 per cent, celery 51 per cent and grapes 25 per cent. The same old rates, however, prevail on such imported food supplies as meats, eggs, breadstuffs, dairy products, fish and berries.

There have been also the following increases on farm products:

Corn 38 per cent, oats 33 per cent, wheat 20 per cent and rye 100 per cent.

The head of the family may be interested on top of all this that a duty of 35 per cent has been put upon foreign-made yachts, whereas they used to come in free.

Cummins Today Attacks Taft's Corporation Tax

WASHINGTON—Contending that the proposed tax on corporations violates the fundamental principle of taxation, Senator Cummins of Iowa, today in the Senate, continued his attack on the amendment to the tariff bill proposed by President Taft and reported by the Senate finance committee.

"It is a tax upon incomes," he declared, "and the fact that it brings within its provisions the incomes of corporations only does not and cannot change its character. It does not change the nature of a tax to bestow upon it a different name, he argued; and if a mere name was important or influential, the income tax proposed by the Cummins-Bailey amendment could be called an excise tax just as easily and just as correctly as that term be applied to the corporation tax."

The debate on the corporation tax was opened Tuesday afternoon and was laid aside in order for the consideration of Senator Tillman's amendment providing for a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. This was defeated.

LIBRARIANS ASCEND MT. WASHINGTON ON OUTING HELD TODAY

BRETON WOODS, N. H.—Today's general session of the annual conference of the American Library Association at the Mt. Washington Hotel, has been postponed in order to permit the 700 delegates to ascend Mt. Washington.

The paper that former President Charles W. Eliot read at the 1902 session of the association at Magnolia, Mass., and which has been brought up for discussion annually since that time, caused again a very animated discussion during the morning session on Tuesday.

The Universalist Church and Sunday school members are picnicking at Salem Willows today.

Sixty-four pupils of the Franklin School were neither absent nor tardy during the spring term, and 26 had a record of perfect attendance for the entire year. The Prospect School presents two names for the honor roll.

MELROSE.

The Melrose high school alumni elected the following officers: President, Harry Hunt, '85; vice-president, Florence M. Whitman, '76; secretary for four years, Miss Gertrude Gile, '00; treasurer for three years, J. Walter Newhall, '89.

The officers of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Highlands Congregational Church installed Tuesday evening are: President, Ralph Perkins; vice-president, Miss Lavinia Waite; secretary, Miss Anna Noyes; financial secretary, Miss Bertha MacKell; treasurer, William Perkins.

The Klymers, a society of Highlands young women, gave a farewell dinner to three of their members' who sail for Europe this week at Young's Hotel, Boston, Tuesday evening. The guests of honor were the Misses Mary and Anna Smith and Jennie Prescott.

MEDFORD.

The Neighborhood Club of West Medford has elected the following officers: President, William A. Carey; vice-presidents, William F. Macey, Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer, Mrs. Everard L. Langell; corresponding secretary, Paul A. Bissell; financial secretary, Henry P. Stanwood; treasurer, Harry B. Leavitt.

In Newton better quarters have been provided by the postmaster at 320 Center street.

At Arlington Heights a fine granite building has been erected for the government across from the old station. Joseph P. Breen, for many years chief clerk at this station, begins tomorrow as superintendent.

WRIGHT MACHINE UP FEW SECONDS

WASHINGTON—Orville Wright will make further attempts today to show what he can accomplish with his new aeroplane. On Tuesday, after making three unsuccessful efforts to get the machine into the air, he succeeded in achieving a flight of 30 seconds, encircling the Ft. Myer aerodrome.

Lack of power, due to a loose spark control, was determined upon by the two Wrights as the cause for the refusal of the machine to fly for more than a few hundred feet beyond the end of the starting rail.

More than 1000 children left Nonantum square this morning in special cars for Norumbega park to spend the day as the guests of the city. They will return home on special cars at 5 o'clock. The expenses of the outing are paid out of the Read fund.

Advertisement of A Great English Piano House of Boston's Great Art Product from the London Daily Telegraph

Mason & Hamlin PIANOFORTES

The Most Beautiful and Costly in the World

SOLE AGENTS:

METZLER & CO. Ltd.

42, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.

New York Warerooms, 313 Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Second Street
Boston Warerooms, 492 Boylston St., Opp. Institute of Technology

Brief News About the State

WAKEFIELD.

The Baptist Young People's Union will hold a trolley ride to Marblehead tomorrow evening.

A "waist and arm" social will be given by the Montrose Chapel Society tomorrow evening at the home of Mrs. Carrie L. Reid.

Several hundred children of the home department, Sunshine Band and Cradle Roll department of the Baptist Church enjoyed a lawn party given on the church grounds this afternoon.

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TAUNTON.

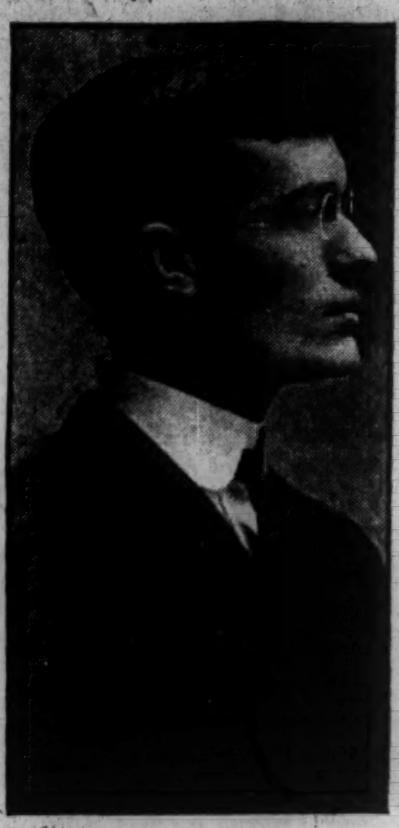
The county commissioners have awarded the loan of \$40,000 for the Fall River and Somerset bridge to the American Banking Company of Boston.

July 5 the Taunton High School cadets and the Mansfield High School cadets will open camp at Falmouth Heights.

The yearly contract to supply Bristol county with coal for public buildings has been awarded by the county commissioners in two divisions. The Staples Coal Company of this city and Fall River receive half and the People's Coal Company of this city and Fall River the other half.

TAUNTON.

Harvard and Yale Commencements Are Held Today



Godfrey Dewey,
Harvard commencement day speaker who
read essay in Sanders Theater on
"Our English Spelling."

(Continued from Page Four.)

tion are provided in the college, and there are graduate schools for the preachers, miners, foresters, engineers, and within the past year we have even established one for the bankers and brokers.

Thus the undergraduate is urged into overcrowded professions because they are approved by his teachers and associates. As the result, journalism has lost and is still losing the services of many able college graduates, whose tastes and talents incline them to write for the press, but who have been made to believe that success in newspaper work involves the sacrifice of self-respect. Even among those college men who enter journalism, many do so half-heartedly, without resolving to see it through, ready to shrink back at the first sight of an unattractive piece of work.

In view of this hesitating spirit it is small wonder that these men fail in a calling where hearty devotion and whole-souled enthusiasm are the first essentials.

The newspapers, on their part, have become suspicious of the college man. Even today the great majority of editors are not college men. They are graduates of the remorseless school of experience, and have little respect for the bachelor's degree.

It is bad for journalism and bad for the public that this mutual distrust exists. Of course there are newspapers with which no self-respecting college man should associate; papers which require their employees to tell lies and steal photographs, just as some business houses require their salesmen to misrepresent goods and rob customers. But such practices are everywhere exceptional and misunderstanding rather than malfeasance is the root of this distrust. Much of this misunderstanding has come about because the public—especially that part of it which pays three cents for its newspaper—fails to consider that publishing is a business. Somehow, just as soon as a business man becomes a publisher, he is expected to abandon his former business habit of selling the public what it wants, and to turn out an article which a few persons of superior taste think the public ought to want.

We can no more go back to one-man newspapers than we can return to one-man burden bearing or to one-man store-keeping. Edited like Franklin and Garrison might well say, as Luther said to Reuchlin: "Nihil time, quia nihil habeo." The modern newspaper, if it is to go on, must consider the capitalists, who founded the enterprise, the unions that control its mechanical departments, the advertisers who supply the major part of its income, and the readers, who contribute little money, but who read advertisements. All these interests have a right to be considered. It need not trouble, it need not barter its independence, but so long as the newspaper is a private and unendowed enterprise it must show a decent respect for the opinions of those portions of mankind that own it, or make it, or buy it.

The college man should not turn his back upon all newspapers because he thinks some are sensational or grossly commercial. Let him work on one that is fairly good, and do his best to make it better. The life of Mirabeau shows us a man who entered journalism when this was at its worst. No newspapers in the world's history appealed so generally to man's lowest instincts as those of the French revolution. And when Mirabeau decided to become a journalist his friends and family were horrified. He replied that journalism, practised by worthy men, had done great things for England and should be made to do great things for France.

In our large eastern colleges we need greater toleration for the press, more generous recognition of the difficulties by which it is beset. If these colleges will adopt a more reasonable attitude, if they will encourage young men to look toward journalism by recognizing that profession in their courses of study, the army of newspaper workers will enroll more well-equipped recruits, more men whom we can trust with the responsible task of guiding the king of America—Public Opinion! As much as ever in the past, the American press needs men who can teach a great truth by telling a simple story, men who are able, fearless and warm-hearted, who, while work-

ing "in the world and for the world, can keep themselves unsotted from the world." We depend upon our colleges to supply these men.

English Spelling Subject of Essayist Godfrey Dewey

"OUR ENGLISH SPELLING" was the subject of the English essay of Godfrey Dewey, which was written in simplified form, in part as follows:

The present actively renewed effort to simplify and systemize our English spelling involves live issues and practical problems. It is more than a mere academic discussion that has led together the leading linguists both here and abroad, and rallied to their support an army of 30,000 individuals, largely from the teaching and other professions, together with hundreds of periodicals and institutions. What is the English spelling of today? Some seem to believe that there exists a fixed standard, the cumulative product of scholarly genius, used by all great writers and approved by all scholars.

Change in our spelling has been continuous, and the present movement is but an effort to accelerate that change and to guide it toward simplicity and economy. Our nearest approach to authority, those scholars and filologists whose opinions should carry most weight, almost unanimously favor simplification. And their reasons should compel the attention of every one of us.

Our present spelling involves an annual waste running into hundreds of millions; offers the chief obstacle to the spread of English as the dominant international language; and wastes 2 to 3 years from the school life of every English-speaking child. The prodigious waste of time and money involved in writing and printing the 15 per cent of superfluous letters in our present spelling appeals strongly to common sense for remedy. With over 4,000,000,000 communications in English passing thru the mails annually, is not one-seventh the labor of our writing worth saving? A careful estimate by Henry Holt, the publisher, shows that omitting only 5 per cent or one third of these superfluous letters would save an annual waste of over \$100,000,000.

Filologists and other scholars throughout the world have long agreed that English, with its ready adaptability and capacity for development, its cosmopolitan vocabulary and grammatical simplicity, is pre-eminently fitted to become the dominant world language. But they have no less agreed that the one great barrier to this destiny is our intricate and disordered spelling.

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HOUSTON WILL PROVIDE FREE WHARVES AND AID GROWTH

Great Improvements Planned to Forward the Commercial Progress of the City on Which One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars Are to Be Spent.



MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEX.

HOUSTON, Tex.—The commercial growth of Houston continues unabated. The city commissioners have advertised for bids for the clearing of the forest from the land the city has acquired for building its slips, wharves and terminal tracks, at the turning basin two miles below the city. The slips are to be 500 feet long, with 20 feet depth of water. The wharves are to be so built that a depth of 30 feet can later be maintained without the sinking of additional piling. No wharfage rates are to be charged, and the city is providing these terminal facilities to build up its commerce. Although the majority of the railroads coming into the city have already acquired land around the turning basin, the city has decided to

build its own railroad yard and trackage for the impartial use of all interests.

The sum of \$150,000 is to be spent in this project, which is to be completed inside a year.

The bids for an extension to the Houston High School have been opened and the contract awarded for \$43,000. This annex has been made necessary by the rapid increase in the school population, caused by the constant stream of immigration into this coast country of Texas, with its beautiful climate, fertile soil and adaptability to the culture of all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

The city has completed arrangements for giving library privileges to colored citizens as well as to white. A branch of the Carnegie Library has been installed in the colored high school.

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

WILLIAM L. FLETCHER, the librarian of Amherst College, at a recent meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, offered a resolution calling upon the state library commission to employ a competent person to act as state supervisor of libraries. Mr. Fletcher believes that the time has already arrived in the evolution of library work when the fullest knowledge of the best trained experts should be placed at the disposal of the smallest and the remotest libraries in the state. Massachusetts now has a public library of some kind in every town in the state. But as some of these small libraries can pay their librarians for a year much less than some of the librarians in the larger libraries receive for a week, it is evident that expert service is entirely out of the question. No high degree of education, no broad and catholic intellectual toleration, to say nothing of technical skill, can be expected from the country librarian working, say, for \$35 a year. A paternal state, as rich, as public-spirited, and progressive as Massachusetts, really ought to do more for these small libraries than to simply establish them. It should adopt some system of direct guidance and supervision. Whether a state supervisor of libraries would furnish the best possible method of reforming this defect may be a matter of discussion. But Massachusetts will not be permanently satisfied until all the public libraries have been placed upon a basis of the highest efficiency, where she has long been trying to place her schools. The public library and the public schools are two coordinate parts of one common system of education. The state board of education, as Mr. Fletcher says, expends \$10,000 annually for the salaries of four agents of the board to supervise school work. If schools are thus supervised why not libraries? It is to be hoped that Mr. Fletcher's proposition may be widely discussed.

Charles F. Lummis, the well-known author and the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, is evolving a plan of evaluation, especially of historical books, by which the patrons of his library may be informed in regard to the trustworthiness of such works. He cites Prescott's works on Mexico and Peru as unreliable in the light of modern research; and Parkman and Von Holst and Ridpath contain disproved allegations. His plan is to insert in front of such works criticisms from the Nation, the Athenaeum or the Saturday Review, so that the general reader may learn what the most intelligent criticism has to say in regard to the reliability of the books in question.

It is certainly no harm for the reader to know what an intelligent critic may think of a standard historical work. But a good critic cannot know as much about the subject matter of a historical work as the historian who wrote the work. When Gibson's great history was first brought out it was fiercely assailed by critics with superficial requirements but with airs of omniscience; and their criticisms deterred many people from reading what is, perhaps, the greatest historical work ever achieved by a single man. A man with Parkman's tremendous genius for painstaking is as apt to be right as the cursory critic who scampers through his books. Mr. Lummis' plan is a good one; but the judicious reader will regard the critic as, at least, as fallible as the historian whom he criticizes.

A larger use of the telephone by public library patrons might well be encouraged by librarians. In this respect the library has not kept pace with privately man-

LATEST ACTION OF POWERS ASSURES PEACE FOR CRETE

ATHENS, Greece—Peace seems assured in Crete and the foreign military representatives will leave together on July 24, according to the latest action of the powers.

Consults at Canea inform the government that everything will be quiet after the evacuation, as the provisional government is well aware that any outbreak would prejudice the whole of Europe.

The information has made a favorable impression in Greek spheres.

Precautionary measures along the frontier have been abandoned.

MARCH OF BUSINESS SHOWN GLARINGLY IN COBLEY SQUARE

(Continued from Page One.)

original structure, containing one of the best small auditoriums in the city, Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Still further changes will probably take place in Copley square in the near future. The triangular green plot in the center is no longer cultivated by the city gardener. His efforts to beautify the spot with flowers and shrubs were never very successful, as the surroundings made an unsatisfactory background to the shrubbery.

One of the proposals that would greatly alter the appearance of the square has been made in connection with the "Boston-1915" movement. A landscape architect has pointed out that the square could form an admirable point for a Back Bay entrance to Boston's system of underground railways. An ornamental opening fringed with trees is a part of the plan. The four sets of tracks entering and leaving the opening would effectively lessen the congestion of cars in this part of the city.

The magnificent new \$1,000,000 art museum, a mile and a half from the old building, has become the center of the new artistic Boston, for within a few hundred yards distance is Simmons College, the Normal School group, the Harvard Medical School, the new Boston Opera House, the Conservatory of Music, Symphony and Horticultural halls, all of which have been built within a few years.

Copley square has become distinctively the gateway of the downtown section from the west, southwest and northwest, for through it pour daily streams of travel catered to by 5000 trolley cars, while within a few feet of it there stop every day between 500 and 600 steam trains at the Back Bay stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads. The street cars alone serve by single fare a population of 971,758 and a territory with a valuation of \$1,800,581,000.

LAWRENCE DUE TO TOUR HARBOR

Congressman Promises That He Will Be Here Thursday for Inspection of Boston's Shipping Facilities.

Congressman Lawrence of the rivers and harbors committee will be present on the tour of inspection of Boston harbor tomorrow, and will make a short address after the dinner at Nantasket in the evening. The Chamber of Commerce has been assured this.

The tour will bring together one of the largest gatherings of business men ever held in the city. The trade extension committee, which is in charge of the arrangements, has announced that probably 500 members of the new organization would be on board the steamer South Shore when she leaves Rowe's wharf at 2 p. m.

Among the invited guests are: President Mellen and Vice-President Byrnes of the New Haven railroad, President Tuttle and Assistant Freight Traffic Manager Crane of the Boston & Maine railroad, J. H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany railroad, President Adams of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, Major Burr, Lieutenant Grant, T. H. T. Harwood of the United States corps of engineers, Collector Lyman, Admiral Swift, Admiral Bowles, the harbor and land commissioners and Mayor Hibbard.

After dinner at Nantasket beach a number of the guests will deliver short addresses upon the subject of harbor improvement and the commerce of Boston.

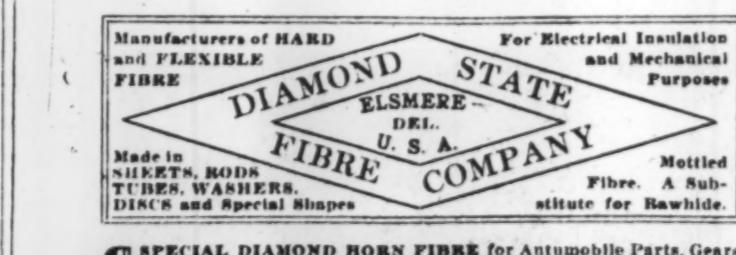
CHICAGOANS TO VISIT PARK.

CHICAGO—Members of the State Geographical Society will start soon on their trip to and through the Yellowstone national park.

SHIP HALF MOON SEEN BY CROWDS

AMSTERDAM—Thousands of people gathered to watch the Half Moon, a reproduction of Hendrik Hudson's ship for the celebration in New York next fall, towed from the navy yard on the way to Rotterdam.

The quaint little vessel made a unique show, under reefed sails, seen against a background of old buildings, and manned by sailors in ancient dress.



SPECIAL DIAMOND FIBRE for Automobile Parts, Gears and Railroad Insulation. This material is also made into trunks, boxes, cans and cars. Catalogue, prices and samples on application. A few sub-agents wanted.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A GIRL'S DRESS.

The dress that can be worn either with or without a guimpe as the day may require is a serviceable one and this pretty little model possesses that advantage at the same time that it is chic and attractive. One of the simple wash fabrics with trimming of white lawn and piping of striped material are illustrated, but everything seasonal may be used, white and plain materials as well as flowered and figured, while the trimming can be anything in contrast. The sleeves are cut in one with the blouse portion and the two are joined by means of the belt while the dress is closed at the back.

Material required for medium size (10 years) is 4½ yards 24, 3½ yards 32 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 2½ inches wide and 6½ yards of banding for trimming.

The pattern (6308) may be had in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address, 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

GREEN PEAS. If the peas are fresh the pods are green and crisp and are sweet and juicy. Wash before shelling and boil the pods separately 15 minutes. Take them up, strain the water in which they were boiled, put the peas into it and boil about 15 minutes or until the peas are tender, adding salt when nearly done. Let the water boil nearly away, add butter, a little sugar and white pepper. A little hot cream may be added or milk thickened with flour.

ASPARAGUS.

Break into 2-inch pieces, keeping the tips by themselves. Boil in salted water until tender, adding the tips after 5 minutes. Drain and add melted butter, lemon juice and a little white pepper and serve on toast. Or pour white sauce over it and serve with or without toast.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.

Fry 1 tablespoon of chopped onion in 2 tablespoons of butter. Add 2 cups of cold boiled potatoes cut into dice and sea-

A CHILD'S BISHOP DRESS.

Such a simple little dress as this one is always dainty and charming. The sleeves are joined to it in bishop style and the whole dress is gathered at the upper edge and seamed to the yoke. This one can be made either half low or high as liked and the sleeves can either be the short ones illustrated or those that extend to the wrists. Persian lawn with the yoke trimmed with medallions is illustrated, but all those that are used for child's Bishop Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

6308 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6307 Child's Bishop Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

6308 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.

6309 Girl's Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

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First-Class Hotels and Summer Resorts



HEMENWAY CHAMBERS

91 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Overlooking the famous Back Bay Farms. Room single or en suite. Exceptionally well located for tourists. Central to all points of interest.

LEONARD H. TORREY, Mgr.

THE NEW ROSSLYN



443 SOUTH MAIN ST.
RATES: European, 75¢ to \$2.50.
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00
288 Rooms - 125 rooms with Bath

HART BROS.



443 SOUTH MAIN ST.
RATES: European, 75¢ to \$2.50.
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00
288 Rooms - 125 rooms with Bath

THE Natick House



443 SOUTH MAIN ST.
RATES: European, 75¢ to \$2.50.
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00
288 Rooms - 125 rooms with Bath

Hotel Pemberton

HULL, MASS.
Hull now open. 35 minutes by boat down the harbor. Always cool. Water view from every room. No flies or mosquitoes. Rooms with bath or running water. Long distance telephone in every room. Salt water swimming pool and beach bathing. Fine grounds. Lawn tennis courts.

I will pay you to send your linen by express to us from your SUMMER HOME.

The careful handling of your work in this Laundry more than makes up the cost of shipment. Hundreds of families find this the most satisfactory solution of the Vacation Laundry Problem.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY

BROOKLINE
The Coolidge
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Furnished or unfurnished apartments, all modern improvements. One to four rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy. Cuisine of Unvarying Excellence. T. F. BRINE, Manager.

VISIT THE

"Work Box and Tea Room"

Mount Pleasant, SWAMPSOFT, MASS.

THE DUDLEY, 1113 Lindell Boulevard, ST. LOUIS.

Family Hotel, located in the finest residence section of "West End." Very convenient to downtown. Terms reasonable, on application.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Brattle Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms - 200 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

DOMHEGAN HOUSE

Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, springs, excellent table, telephone, send for picture folder. S. G. SIMPSON, Simpson's Point, Brunswick, Maine.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

NATIONAL Eisteddfod in LONDON

W. G. McNaught, a fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, writes the following account of a form of Welsh music in the London Daily Mail:

Among the numerous forms of the musical activities of the Welsh to be exemplified at the National Eisteddfod opening today at the Royal Albert Hall, that of pennillion singing is not likely to be the least interesting.

A harpist plays a familiar Welsh air and a singer has to graft on to this a second melody fitted to words which are either to be parodied or prepared, and he hopes to be able to make his added part musically acceptable and his words fit at least the cadences of the tune played.

The passion to combine melodies has for many centuries been an important factor in the development of European art music. Even in the eleventh century the practice of adding a "part" or melody over another melody was called de-cantus, something apart or additional to the original melody, and rules were framed for its extempore use. Later, when improvisation gave way to written and deliberately calculated added parts, the term counterpoint was used to define the art.

Pennillion singing, clever and amusing as it may be when dealt with skilfully, could not possibly evolve an art form. The more or less improvised words, which are expected to be same, interesting, and even humorous, and the casually fitted in music are bars to scientific and artistic construction. Pennillion singing, then, leads nowhere. It is simply survival of the ancient custom, interesting from the antiquarian standpoint and more or less interesting as entertainment.

But written counterpoint, pedantic and exasperating as its rules and restrictions now seem, has in its free application provided a venue for the imagination of the greatest composers, and has evolved great art forms. The apotheosis

Chicago Beach Hotel

(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)

Finest Hotel on Great Lakes

combines warm hospitality with cool, refreshing lake breezes. Away from the dust and noise of the city, yet only 10 minutes' ride by express trains from the theatre, shopping and business district. It is delightfully situated close to the famous golf links, lagoons and other attractions of South Park System. Has 450 large, airy, outside rooms and 250 private baths. Its beautiful lawns, shrubs, flower beds, tennis courts and nearby sandy beach add to the enjoyment of its guests. A broad veranda of nearly 1000 feet on two sides overlooks Lake Michigan. Table always the best. One can enjoy all the summer gaieties or find restful quiet in many cool, secluded nooks. Tourists and transient guests have every attention. Handsomely illustrated booklet free on request.

Address Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago, Ill.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square
BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON

66 IDLEWILD⁹⁹

INTERVALLE, WHITE MTS., N. H.
Open July 1 to Oct. 1 under its old man.

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RATES
One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

REAL ESTATE
YOUR
ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING,
SHINGLES, METAL ROOFING,
Skylights. Ventilators, Gutters and Con-
ductors put up and repaired.

ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER-
TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. MURTELFELDT CO.

16 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

Robert Gallagher Co.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PLASTERERS
METAL, PUTTING AND PAINTING,
100 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

Estimates promptly furnished on large
and small jobs; personal attention given to
new alteration and repair work.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6-0.

Oh, Solitude, HERE are thy charms
The quiet leaves in thy face.
HERE free from distracting alarms,
Is Solitude's hiding place.

Patinated and blinged in, COMPLETELY repair,
with a charming oak grove setting and
A 12-Room Mansard Roof Cottage
for first mortgage loans secured by Denver
real estate in choicest locations yielding
5% per cent and 6% per cent. Correspondence
solicited.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.

A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, best
plumbing, etc., in desirable parts of ROX-
BOROUGH and DORCHESTER; summer rates,
a few new ones on Tremont St. Ap-
plicable to owner. Main 5617.

L. V. NILES, 60 STATE ST.

TO LET—One new 8-room furnished cot-
tage, running water, splendid location on
shore of outer Boothbay harbor, private
bathing beach, etc. Inquire of E. E.
HAHN, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

ON PINEY BAY—Water front prop-
erty, 1000 feet, 100 acres; rental \$2000; 1/2
cash; 1/2 paid for; 1/2 paid for; Ad-
dress PINEY BAY, 30 Brattle St., Boston; this will not appear again.

C. A. MCINTOSH

REAL ESTATE BROKERIES.

Specialties: Brooklyn, Medford and
Lexington and seashore properties; rents
collected, estates cared for. Room 848, Tre-
mont bldg. Call or write.

Farms Throughout New England

For business, pleasure or investment,
from \$300 to \$50,000; Illustrated circular
free—Postal binds. Dept. 76, P. F.
LELAND, 113 Devonshire St.

ON PINEY BAY—Water front prop-
erty, 1000 feet, 100 acres; rental \$2000; 1/2
cash; 1/2 paid for; 1/2 paid for; Ad-
dress PINEY BAY, 30 Brattle St., Boston; this will not appear again.

TO LET—A fine 10-room house in Af-
ford Heights; corner lot. Apply to G. W.
PLANT, 34 Farnsworth st., So. Boston; tele-
phone Fort Hill 1734.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WINTHROP—Up-to-date house of 10
rooms, located in beautiful section of town;
a large house of 10 rooms, 1500 square
feet, 8 a. m., 11th noon; telephone 1215
Main. T. H. MARTELLI.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.

A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give
you information as to terms.

**WALTHAM CROSSING
REPORT CONFIRMED
BY SUPERIOR COURT**

It was announced at the Waltham city
hall this morning that the supplementary
report of the grade crossing commis-
sioners providing that the state pay a
share in the cost of a four track road-bed
in connection with the abolition of grade
crossings in Waltham has been confirmed
by the superior court. The report now
goes back to the railroad commissioners
for the issuance of a certificate, after
which any or all parties have the right
to take the case to the supreme court
for exception.

In the matter of the report of the spe-
cial commission for the abolition of grade
crossings the railroad commissioners will
give a hearing July 7 at 10 a. m. in their
rooms, 20 Beacon street, Boston.

This grade crossing case was carried
to the superior court by reason of the
fact that last year the attorney-general
raised the point that the state should not
be required to pay a share of the cost
of land taken for a four-track location,
on the ground that the present railroad
only contained three tracks and that its
change to four tracks would be simply
a railroad improvement and as such
should be paid for by the railroad com-
pany.

The special grade crossing commission
decided against the state, and the attorney-
general then asked that the commis-
sion's finding be submitted to the
superior court for a decision. The court
last December decided to send the report
back to the special commission with
instructions to report back to the court
all the facts and reasons on which it
based its decisions. As a result of that
report the superior court has made the
decision referred to above.

Waltham has been endeavoring to
effect the abolition of grade crossings in
the city for a number of years and will
undoubtedly be well represented before
the railroad commissioners at the hear-
ing next week.

BACK BAY TRANSFERS.

J. D. Willis & Co. have sold to
Lorin F. Deland the brick dwelling at
42 Newbury street, between Arlington
and Berkeley streets. The property is
taxed for a total of \$18,000. Emma L.
Hawkins of Newton is the grantor.

Papers have passed transferring the
stable at 336 Newbury street from Ralph
B. Williams to Elizabeth A. Mason. The
property is taxed on a valuation of \$20,
000. The sale was made through the
office of Meredith & Grew.

The well-known Allen gymnasium, 42
to 44 St. Botolph street, Back Bay, which
was purchased by J. Sumner Draper and
Mark Temple Dowling, has been leased
for a term of years to Adolph Lundin,
who will make extensive improvements
and occupy.

Allen R. Frederick has become the
possessor of 18 Cromwell street, now
called St. Germain street, Back Bay.
The grantor was L. Deletaney Elbain.
The property is rated at \$7000 and is
near Massachusetts avenue.

FRATERNITY MEETS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—The Sigma Chi college fra-
ternity holds its annual convention at the
Auditorium Hotel today, Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday.

**ENDS FIFTY-THREE
YEARS AT BEACON**

NEWPORT, R. L.—Ida Lewis Wilson,
the Grace Darling of America, will cele-
brate tomorrow the completion of her
fifty-third year at Lime Rock lighthouse
in Newport harbor. Her father was once
the keeper of the Lime Rock light in
Newport harbor, but the work fell to
her. Twenty-nine years ago Congress
made her the official keeper. In all she
has saved 18 lives during her stay at
Lime Rock, some of them single-handed
in a boat. She is in receipt of a Carnegie
pension of \$30 a month.

FRATERNITY MEETS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—The Sigma Chi college fra-
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Auditorium Hotel today, Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 209-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a
representative will call on you to dis-
cuss advertising

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A capable man as attendant
to elderly gentleman; references re-
quired. Address 181 Lafayette st., Salem,
Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAN YOU USE my services as buyer,
salesman or manager? have exact knowl-
edge of all kinds Chinese and Japanese Art
Antiques, Curios, etc.; acquainted with
the Chinese and Japanese market; also dealers;
6 years in Japan-China-American
wholesale trade; personally buying and
selling in both Orient and America and
conducting business 14 years; a foreign
exporter and importer; speak Japanese
fairly; age 40. A. R. TIEF, 3334, S.
Flower st., Los Angeles, California.

WILL SOME kind-hearted Christian
gentleman give employment to a high school boy who is
willing to make a good record in the summer
months? Address B 177, Monitor Office.

YOUNG WOMAN, broad education, de-
sires kindergarten position for next fall;
one year's experience in Italian settlement
kindergarten; excellent refs. Address MISS
ADAMS, 356 Greene ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, understanding steam, hot
water heating, gas, electric, etc.; willing to
keep, desires position in N. Y. city; 10
years' business experience; salary moderate.
Address 281 Alexander ave., N. Y. city.

WANTED—A position as chauffeur by a
thoroughly competent young man, a gradu-
ate of Y. M. C. A.; good health; best of
references. Address 174, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, governess
or mother's helper; teacher desires position
for summer; willing to travel. Address M.
168, Monitor Office.

WANTED—By a young woman, who is a
teacher, position as companion or assistant
in housework this summer for expenses.
MAY CO., 149 Chestnut st., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Position in department store;
pleasant, kind, intelligent; good health;
7 years' experience; first-class refer-
ences. Address F 173, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, governess
or mother's helper; teacher desires position
for summer; willing to travel. Address M.
168, Monitor Office.

YOUNG English lady wishes position as
companion; fond of children; bright and
cheerful; practical. Address N 167, Moni-
tor Office.

PLAID AND ORNAMENTAL METAL PATTERN
WORK, SCROLLS, ETC. Address D 154, Monitor Office.

RELIABLE, energetic girl, chauffeur
with mechanical ability; wants permanent
position. Address L 169, Monitor Office.

COLORED woman would like laundry to
take home; call or write. MRS. EMMA
WHITEHEAD, 40 Lawrence st., Boston.

LAIDY experienced in book-keeping, cash-
ing and general office work, would like
position. Address B 44, Monitor Office.

AGENCY WANTED

MR. THOMAS HAWKINS of 59 Baker st.,
Portman sq., London, W., is prepared to
act as English agent for any good article
of merchandise. Cable address "Hawpub,
London."

SIGNS

Memorial Tablets
In Bronze, Brass and other metals.
C. H. BUCK & CO.
311 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIALS to know a good
place to eat; arriving or departing from
the South Station, Boston, you will find
quiet, comfortable, good food and
a clean, airy room; good service; a
large and comfortable restaurant and
lunch room; good accommodations for
500 people; all modern conveniences.
COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

MASS. CHAMBERS CAFE
146 Mass. ave., near Boylston st. Open 7
to 7:30. Sundays and Holidays 8 to 3:30.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S
delicious chocolates mailed to
any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1.00,
size 60c, half lb. 30c, sample 10c. F. L.
DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

WAXED PAPER

WAXED PAPER FOR HOUSEHOLD
USE. 20 large sheets mailed on receipt
of a dime. CLIMAX MILLS, Han-
ingburg, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering
Furniture repaired, painted, reuphol-
stered. JAMES R. RICH & CO., 130 Tremont st.,
Boston. Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

JOHN W. COSDEN & CO.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,
Electricians and Locksmiths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Kitchen
Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
240 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
Telephone Back Bay 730. BOSTON.

A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful
chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans
and polishes everything; injures nothing
in the air; helps you keep house; JOSEPH
E. DONOVAN CO., 171 Huntington ave.,
Phone B. 1616.

Painting and Paper Hanging
Hardwood floors of all kinds repainted,
paint cleaned, paper renovated.
PHILIP SHURDIT, 63 Dundee st., Boston.
Tel. 3205 R. B.

The Softest, Most Attractive and Serviceable
RUGS made old Carpet, etc. Address D 154, Monitor Office.

REX WATERPROOFING PAINT
FOR STONE, CONCRETE, BRICK AND
IRON SURFACES.

The paint that is damp proof and water-
proof. May be used on any surface, underground
or elsewhere. Sold by manufacturers only.
THE AJAX PAINT CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

CRAB TREE FARM
LAKE FOREST, ILL.
CERTIFIED MILK FOR CHICAGO.

MAKE our office your New York head-
quarters; expert public stenographers.
DORION & BLACKFORD, 44 Wall st.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the FamilyThe Strawberry, First
Cousin to the Rose

As the rose is, by common consent, queen among flowers, so is the strawberry among fruits. It is an interesting coincidence, too, that, as classed botanically, both belong to the same family.

Although the Puritans did not find the new world a land flowing with milk and honey, yet they found much, besides the privilege of religious liberty, to compensate for the physical hardships which they were forced to undergo. Among these compensations was the native strawberry, which far exceeded in size and lusciousness those known across the water. It was Roger Williams who is quoted as saying, "This berry is one of the fruits growing naturally in these parts. It is of itself excellent, so that one of the chiefest dignitaries of England was wont to say that 'God could have made, but never did, a better berry.' In some parts where the natives have planted, I have many times seen as many as would fill a good ship within a few miles compass." An early writer declared that he had seen several meadow strawberries four and one half inches in circumference, and bushes which were between three and four inches.

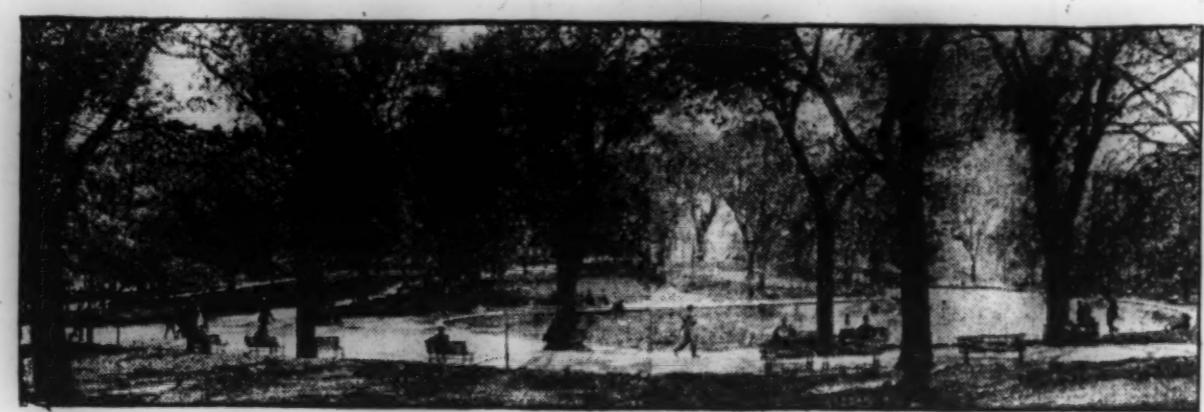
Many plants both from New England and Virginia were taken to England early in the seventeenth century, where they made no little sensation and were largely cultivated. Later on, the glory of the strawberry as found in the eastern states was dimmed by a wonderful variety introduced from Chile, which was grown first in California and later distributed throughout the country. From this Chilean berry, crossed with the native varieties, have come the most famous of the innumerable sorts now under cultivation in the United States.

The Amazon

Although not the largest or longest river in the world, with a mouth 150 miles in width, and with a force of water that repels, or at least overpowers, the ocean to a distance of more than 50 leagues. Yet, in spite of the weight of the river, the tide makes its influence felt for 300 miles from the coast. The easterly trade winds blow almost invariably upward, so as to be ready to help the vessel against the adverse currents. *Kansas City Star.*

The whole of heraldry and of chivalry in courtesy. A man of fine manners will pronounce your name with all the gravitas that titles of nobility could ever add. *Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

THE HEART OF BOSTON

BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN.
Showing the swan boats on the lake.BOSTON COMMON.
Showing the famous Frog pond and mall by which people cross on business errands.

odor of moistening earth and early flowers and harmonious with bird notes. Blackbirds and robins abound, and the song sparrow fills your ears with melody. The squirrels are clamorous for nuts and venturesome. A friend who has been in most of the civilized world, told me that in no city had she seen the birds and squirrels so friendly as in the Boston Common and Garden. I have never seen any of them plagued or hurt. It is their city preserve. One day last spring a Garden squirrel ran swiftly toward me and up on to my shoulder in a jiffy.

On summer evenings the walks are thronged, the benches full with Boston's stay-at-homes. There may be seen men drawn together by a common yearning for comradeship. Perhaps one is the center of a fluttering circle of pigeons, about to depart. She was carrying in

Another across the way throws a rival shower of grain to the birds. There is much fluttering and whirling, then some laughing and speech, and the two groups become one, as the men share a bench, while the "cloud of witnesses" to their friendliness grows larger.

In "the season" five cents invested will take you around the pond in the swan-boat near to the heart of every grown-up who was a child in Boston. I went last summer to see if any of the magic remembered from my earliest adventures remained. On the whole I found it even more delightful. One incident will illustrate many that are object lessons in loving kindness. One evening a little girl came hurrying down to the small landing just as one of the boats was

herself. She got him aboard and securely seated, and then she climbed off, explaining to an onlooker that she meant to let Jimmy go round twice on the dime, for he loved it so and would be more comfortable all night if he got cooled off. Mother love was reflected on her eager face.

If studious Boston paused more often to consider the Garden as really a garden and the Common a beauty to be loved and enjoyed by herself as well as by her adopted children, her visitors might more quickly arrive at the conclusion they eventually reach that the early love of freedom, beauty and the good of the many which perpetuated itself in these green-growing spaces still lives in the heart of Boston.

Under the third empire in France Sainte-Beuve, the famous critic, brought disgrace upon himself because at breakfast at the Tuilleries he carelessly opened his napkin and placed it over his two knees. To this he added the crime of cutting his egg in two at the middle. Court etiquette prescribed that the half-folded napkin should lie on the left knee and the top of the egg was to be merely broken with the edge of the spoon and drained with the tip of the spoon. For his failings in these respects Sainte-Beuve's name was stricken off the imperial visiting list. *London Chronicle.*

Oh, if souls had courage enough to resign themselves to the work of purification, without having any weak and foolish pity on themselves, what a noble and happy progress they would make. But few are willing to lose the earth. If they advance some distance, as soon as the sea is ruffled, desisted, they cast anchor, and often desist from the voyage. It is of consequence not to look too much at one's own state, not to lose courage, not to afford any nourishment to self-love, which is so deep seated that its empire is not easily demolished. *Mme. Guyon.*

London Millinery

Amelia E. Barr, an Anglo-American writer, once celebrated as the promising young authoress of "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," has though barely 80 years of age published her fifty-ninth successful novel. In an interview some time ago, Mrs. Barr said:

"During the four months when I was reading up on the history of New York city to prepare for writing 'The Strawberry Handkerchief,' I couldn't help asking myself if New York business men would sacrifice as much for a principle today as they did when King George imposed the Stamp Act. Perhaps you do not know that before the revolution even started the merchants of New York only threw the King's revenue stamps into the river, but sacrificed the profits of a season's crops . . . for a principle."

"I doubt if New York would do that today. . . . Reverence is the foundation of good citizenship. You cannot have good citizens unless you have good children; you can't have good children unless they revere their parents, and they won't do that unless their parents are worthy of it."

Fame's Little Day

Once, in the reading room of a small hotel in a little city of northern France, we discovered a small encyclopedia that contained some very diverting information. We learned, for example, that F. Marion Crawford was an American novelist who had recently written a book called "With the Immortals," which piloried scathingly the lives of certain members of the French Academy. Under the head of "The United States" we found that the President of the great republic was one "A. Chester." With no further introduction we quote from the department "Portraits and World's News" in the London Illustrated News of Dec. 5, 1908:

"James S. Palmer, Vice-President-elect of the United States, may possibly look forward to filling one day the position of President." —Bookman.

Its Fruity Flavor

"Old boy, that oration of yours was a peach."

"It wasn't so bad. I had—er—pruned it down till it was just about the right size." —Chicago Tribune.

Whatever enlarged hope will exalt courage.—Plutarch.

"My Psalm"

I mourn no more my vanished years,
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and sighing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windings of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

I plow no more a desert land,
To harvest weed and tare;
The morna dropping from God's hand
Relaxes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away
I welcome at my door.

The woods shall wear their robes of
praise,
The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet calm days in golden haze
Melt down the amber sky.

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track;
That whereso'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back;

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the spring of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good . . .

That care and trial seem at last,
Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain-ranges overpast,
In purple distance fair;

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blinding in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

—Whittier.

A Breach of Etiquette

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—Whittier.

Dutch Colonists in America

the Indian ocean. They seized the Molucca islands. Their queer little vessels sailed through the ice floes of the Arctic sea, and their captains set foot on lands where men had never been before.

Shortly after Hudson's discovery a little hamlet was planted on Manhattan island, to which flocked adventurers from many lands. When the place had a population of only 300 no fewer than 10 languages were spoken in it. Thus, from the very first, Manhattan was neither Dutch nor English, but as it is today, entirely cosmopolitan.

The town grew very slowly. In 1653 there were only 800 people in New Amsterdam; but in that year a book written by Jacob Hargas excited much interest in Europe as to the colony; and in 1664 emigration had raised the number of inhabitants to 1500. Yet, all through the colonial period, New York was inferior in size to Boston and to Philadelphia; and even in 1790 it had only 30,000 people.

President Taft's Story

President Taft confessed to a delegation of Ohio woolen manufacturers lately that he had become bewildered by the intricacies of the tariff bill. The delegation was the seventh that had called in the last few days. All of them urged conflicting changes in the schedule as proposed in the Senate bill. The President threw up his hands when the seventh radically different view was urged. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," he exclaimed, "you remind me of an experience I had on my recent trip into the South. When passing through the mountains of Tennessee a reception committee boarded our car to accompany us to a town in which I was to speak. They were fine fellows, and the chairman of the committee was anxious to tell me all about the country. Our train was running along the bank of a beautiful stream, and I asked its name. The chairman mumbled something that was unintelligible. I asked him to repeat it. Again he mumbled so that I couldn't catch what he said."

"I beg your pardon," I said, "but I didn't understand it. Will you spell it?"

"Waal, I don't reckon as how I kin," he replied. "Some folks spells it one way, other folks spells it another, and still other folks spells it different. In my pore judgment, judge, they ain't no correct way to spell it."

The President added that he would confess that the story explained his position fairly well on some of the tariff schedules. *Philadelphia Ledger.*

An Empire Day Message

In his Empire day message to the Montreal Standard Lord Strathcona recalls that it is 71 years since he came out to Canada from Scotland, and he thinks that that fact constitutes him a good Canadian. Canada was then only a name; Australia was Botany Bay, and Africa the Dark Continent. In three quarters of a century great changes have come. The empire is a reality, and the Canadian boy is a loyal citizen, not only of Canada, but also of a world-wide confederacy. He prophesies that before the end of the century the Dominion will boast as great a population as the United Kingdom. He advises that the citizens of the King's various dominions "knock together a bit" and exhibit an imperial consciousness. *Toronto News.*

She Flattered Him

It was at a White House reception that a Philadelphia picked up a choice gem that he never tires of telling.

A charming girl of 18, the daughter of a queen western and quite a queen in her own city, had been brought to Washington by her father, and at one of the White House receptions was presented to President Roosevelt.

As her small hand disappeared within the hearty grasp of the President, the maiden looked up at him and, smiling sweetly, said:

"I'm awfully glad to meet you, Mr. Roosevelt; I've often heard father speak of you." *Philadelphia Times.*

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THE SONS OF GOD

There is no phase of Jesus' teaching more insistent than that which declares that now is man the son of the heavenly Father. Jesus clearly declared the fact that God is the universal Father, and that he is the Father of one man as much as another. For instance, he cautioned men against being anxious about their lives and the supply of their needs, and said, "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet are ye much better than they." Jesus said: "Your Father. Again, in that most pathetic scene at Jesus' tomb, when the faithful and sorrowing Mary stood weeping before the empty sepulchre, she saw the Master standing near, he said to her: "Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God." Here he plainly indicated that God is the Father of all. He called his disciples brethren and assured them of their

sonship to the heavenly Father. He taught the multitude to pray to "our Father."

All Christians read and are comforted by these teachings. Yet the great contrast in the characters of human beings shows that some of their qualities can not spring from God.

What is a son? As simple a definition as one could give would be "that which is created by, and of the substance of, the father." The nature of God must therefore be known before one can possibly know His son. John said "God is Love." He also said "love is of God, and every one that loveth is born of God." Here we learn that love is the manifestation of sonship to the Father. God is Spirit. Hence spirituality is also a manifestation of this sonship.

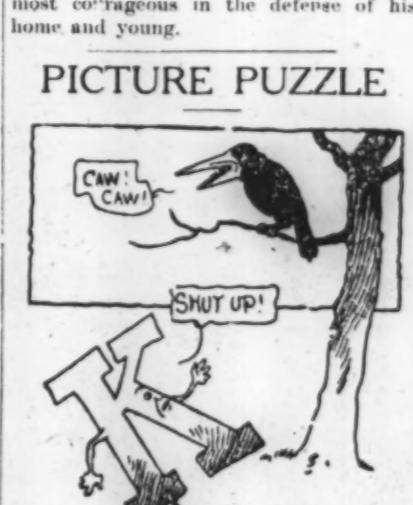
A student of mathematics would know that the teacher and the text-books were to be depended upon only as assistants to the understanding which separates the tares from the wheat and spurs endeavor to work out his salvation. Christian Science teaches a man how this may be done and encourages each individual to analyze his thoughts and turn away from all that is unlike God, in order to be the perfect manifestation of good.

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The problem of each individual is to cast out all evil thoughts and keep his consciousness filled with the good thoughts which constitute his sonship to God.

What was that? Something flew close by our ear, humming like a huge angry bee. There it is again! Ah, now we see, it is the lord of the miniature castle returned to do battle for his offspring despite the fact that he is the smallest of our birds, he is, nevertheless, the most courageous in the defense of his home and young.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What summer game?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Accidental Hiding: Esther, Olive, Theresa, Ada, Grace, Nora, Hester, Ernesta.

Give me within the work which calls to day.
To see. Thy finger gently beckoning on;
So struggle grows to freedom, work to play,
And toils begun from Thee, to Thee are done.
—J. F. Clarke.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 30, 1909.

The Hard Wood Supply of the Future

wood forests, they would compensate us for all the trouble we have taken toward bringing them under peaceful control.

The principal wood imported into this country from our possessions in the far east, it seems, is what is known as Philippine mahogany, its grain, texture and color are nearly like it. Our importations of this wood have been growing steadily from year to year, and it is now in general use here. Nara is another Philippine wood which is fast growing in favor in the United States, but its greater cost prevents it from being used as extensively as mahogany. Almon is still another product of the Philippine forests, and this is used for ordinary building purposes. Oregon pine and other soft woods, which are still more or less plentiful here, enter into competition with it, but the time is coming when it will be imported freely.

Other woods are found in great abundance in the islands. Indeed, we have here for the future a source of supply of incalculable value; and, strange as it may appear, it is a treasure which has heretofore received little more than passing attention from those who have undertaken to set forth the value of the possessions. A lumberman lately returned from Manila to the Pacific coast is quoted by the correspondent referred to as saying: "Any person who thinks that we should not keep the Philippines should go into the island of Negros and see the vast forests of almon, nara and Philippine mahogany waiting the pleasure of the American logger."

It is hardly necessary to say that when the time comes, the American logger will be found in the jungles of Negros doing for that country—if we permit it—what he has done for the forest lands of this.

WHATEVER the immediate outcome of the deliberations just begun by the Russo-Finnish commission, there can be no doubt of their purpose. The ultimate absorption of Finland into the empire becomes merely a question of time when it is learned that the Finns are to be granted seats in the Duma and the council of the empire—a "grant" which means the eventual disappearance of Finland's autonomy. Such a course involves the termination of the personal union of the Finnish and Russian crowns. It is a radical revision of the relations between the Russian czardom and the grand-duchy of Finland, and it is made possible by the recent progress of democracy throughout the empire. It is a revision intended to bring the Finns into immediate cooperation with the Russian people through popular representation in lieu of the old bureaucratic connection through the advisers of the Czar-grandduke.

Finland's absorption by the old autocratic regime would have been a greater tragedy even than the fate of Poland. It is conceivable that the nations would have halted the process. But with a relatively well-established constitutional, if not yet parliamentary, regime, Finland's detached position as an autonomous domain may well be subject to a revised definition in the interests of both parties. Nothing tragic nor even pathetic will be seen in such a course, especially when it is considered that Finnish cooperation in the empire must inevitably tend to promote the cause of freedom to a high degree. Finnish culture and political education are bound to bring to the legislation of the empire qualities that are less prominent in the Slavic makeup.

An entente between the Russian and Finnish people could not but influence international relations as well. It is scarcely a coincidence that the Russo-Finnish commission begins its sessions while Czar Nicholas is preparing to visit the King of Sweden. The latter country is deeply concerned with the fate of Finland, for moral as well as political reasons. Sweden gave Finland her culture, religion, and in a way even her speech; there is an influential Swedish population and party in Finland, and the country itself from its geographical position is as Scandinavia's breakwater against the surging sea of Slavdom. But a cowed though autonomous Finland is a menace rather than a protection for the Swedes, while a Finno-Russian entente must eventually improve and draw closer the relations between Russia and Scandinavia. In the great game of world-politics Sweden's friendship is a high stake, for she commands with Denmark the passage between Baltic sea and North sea. And thus not Russia alone, but the triple entente and thereby all the world, is concerned in Finland's future.

Senator Aldrich and the "Aldrich Law"

During the last few years, however, the Senate finance committee has taken great liberties with revenue measures, and the House has not only been tolerant of them but has come, as in the present instance, to anticipate and even to encourage them. It is notorious that the pending tariff bill was rushed through the House in full expectation that the Senate finance committee would remedy its numerous defects, and that the Senate itself would amend it out of all resemblance to the original draft.

For the reason that the so-called Payne bill has been subjected to so many changes, it has been frequently spoken of as the "Aldrich bill," in recognition of the chairman of the Senate finance committee, who has been in charge of the measure in the upper

house. Those who, while desirous of giving Senator Aldrich credit for his part in the preparation of the amended measure, were also desirous that no courtesy should be shown Representative Payne, have called it the "Payne-Aldrich bill." There is hardly a doubt that if Senator Aldrich should encourage his friends to insist upon such recognition the new revenue law would bear his name, at least jointly with that of Mr. Payne.

But it is understood that Senator Aldrich does not wish the distinction or the honor which connection of his name with the tariff law would bring to him. He has another ambition, and it is one worthy of him. He is, as is well known, above all things a student of monetary affairs. As one who has in a large measure mastered the art of national finance, it is his greatest desire to become the framer and the father of a monetary law which shall perpetuate his name. This, if his ambition shall be gratified, will be the "Aldrich law" of which history may speak.

During the performance of the arduous task which is now drawing to a close, Senator Aldrich's attitude on the tariff has aroused much opposition. He has proved himself to be one of the most skillful champions of protection that Congress has known in recent years. There may be criticism, but it will doubtless be admitted on all sides that in the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress there was no man who exhibited greater strength or ability in leadership, and none who displayed a more comprehensive knowledge of American industries and the requirements of the national treasury.

Italy and Austria

IT HAS always been claimed in Italy that the Austro-Italian relations would grow friendly and even cordial if the Italian-speaking population of the Tyrol and Austrian Adriatic received more consideration at the hands of the Austrian authorities. Austria, on her part, holds that by encouraging the Italians of Trent, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia in their Italic sentiments and interests she would simply strengthen their sense of solidarity with Italy and thereby promote the aspirations of the Irredentists. Thus what Italy advocates as a means of reconciliation Austria rejects as a source of conflict.

An Italian university in Trieste has long been the ambition of Austro-Italians, and it seems certain that one of the considerations which induced Italy to support Austria's new Balkan policy was the assurance that the university would be granted, and that it would be founded in Trieste. How Italy's foreign minister obtained this assurance has never been fully explained, but when the crisis was over Austria was not slow in showing that she had no reason whatever for changing her standpoint. All that could be obtained then was an Italian law faculty at the University of Vienna. This outcome did not add to the stability of the triple alliance, but the uproar in Italy soon subsided and the matter was left in abeyance.

A favorable opportunity came a few weeks ago when the Slavic Union, composed of Czech, Ruthenian, Slovene and Croat parties in the Austrian Reichsrath, decided to seize the complications over the Bosnian Bank in order to defeat the government. They were reenforced by the socialists, and at the last moment by a section of the Poles; but the "Unione Latina," that is, the combined forces of Italians and Rumanians, stood by the German parties and the Slavs failed. The importance of the service rendered the Germans by the Latins is seen from the fact that the government was saved by just five votes. The Italians, it appears, made their terms beforehand, and the University of Trieste is now assured, as far as the majority in the Reichsrath goes.

But there remains the upper house and especially the crown. Both are as unfavorably disposed as ever. With Austria's new naval policy there is less room than ever for Italianism on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, Austria's only seaboard. But the crown is susceptible to diplomatic representation, and Germany has seriously undertaken the consolidation of the dreibund. Judging from past events and present conditions nothing could better serve this cause than an Italian university at Trieste.

The Clipping of Distances

CHICAGO proudly calls attention to the fact that she is now only six days and two hours from London. This claim is based upon some recent achievements of the ocean greyhounds. In other words, she is as near London now as New York was a few years ago. She is likely to be nearer London a few years hence than New York is today. In a relative degree, of course, the distance between all other American and European cities has been reduced. And the process of reduction is still going on. There is, that is to say, a clipping of distances going on which is destined to bring the people of all parts of the world nearer together than they ever dreamed of being in the old days. This statement is not made with regard to communication by mail, telegraph, wireless or otherwise, or by telephone, but has reference to the coming together of the people of the world in actual presence. If it be true that ocean transportation is cheapened as the time is reduced, and this seems to be the case, we are not very far removed from the period when there will be as much travel to and fro among the nations as there is now to and fro among the states.

And this without taking aerial travel into account. With aerial travel considered it is not difficult to see that the ocean lines may be compelled not only to increase their speed but to lower their rates in order to meet the competition, and as a consequence of reduced excursion tickets, inducing greater travel, it seems not unlikely that the next generation may buy commutation Atlantic ocean tickets and skip to and fro merely for the recreation of the thing, a good deal as they now take trips to the cooling islands of the lakes and bays.

When this time comes—fanciful as it would seem to many today—the Portland (Ore.) man might say to his family, "I do not think I shall be home this evening, as I may run over to Paris—don't delay dinner on my account"; or the Pittsburgh man might say: "I find that I shall have to keep an engagement in St. Petersburg this evening; however, I shall try to be back in time for the theater"; or the Cleveland man might say: "If Jones rings up on the phone, tell him to get me on the long distance in Vienna; I shall be over there in a few minutes."

We are making wonderful progress, and some day when Chicago looks back and finds that she boasted about being six days and two hours from London she may blush to recall it.

THE LIBERATION the other day of a prisoner who had served in close confinement a term of fifteen years in the Pennsylvania penitentiary has been made the occasion of some very interesting and instructive comment by a contemporary. It is pointed out that while fifteen years seems like a very short period, as time is usually measured, yet some momentous changes and occurrences have taken place since this man was placed behind the prison walls. Upon his emergence, for instance, he found that the whole face of the city most familiar to him had been transformed by a new style of architecture. He saw the automobile for the first time. Motor cars flew through the streets; motor boats flew through the waters of the harbor. The horse-car had wholly disappeared; the trolley-car had taken its place. Wireless telegraphy had been invented and had come into use.

During his incarceration Cuba had been freed, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines had been annexed; the United States had become a world power; its prestige, its population and its wealth had increased enormously.

But greater changes than any of these were to be recorded—changes which marked progress in directions that could not be tabulated, along lines which admitted of no computation:

We have grown spiritually. We love our neighbors more. We love the public more. We make more sacrifices for others and society has been uplifted. Although we have undergone a wave of mild socialism the fact is that individualism was never so rampant as now, and the list of those who are giving and doing for others is long and constantly growing. The world is growing better all the time.

Yes, indeed, the world is growing better all the time. A mighty impulse is moving it in the right direction!

UP IN Maine more trolley companies propose to help the farmers market their produce. This is as it should be, and the benefit will be mutual. Increased business for the farmers will mean increased business for the trolleys, both on freight and passenger account.

President Reyes in England

COLOMBIA's President has gone to England for rest. His departure from Bogota was somewhat puzzling and his arrival in London has not cleared matters up. Reports from the former are contradictory, but they concur in describing his position difficult mainly through the opposition to the tripartite treaty, of which he is a champion. From London it is reported that President Reyes is in search of tranquillity, and also of a loan. Not long ago, a Colombian engineer visited Europe endeavoring to interest capital in a revival of the Atrato canal scheme. He found absolutely no encouragement and concluded that Europe was too eager for American friendship to finance or take part in the construction of an opposition sea-level to the Panama lock canal. Not that the project commands itself any more now than it did years ago when it was definitely discarded by the United States after exhaustive surveys, but it is only natural that Colombia should endeavor to turn to account what she has left of the isthmus. President Reyes is not likely to have gone to England in connection with this scheme, but if he is trying to negotiate a new loan, the discussion of the country's resources and natural advantages must include the isthmus of Darien and the Atrato river, for the neck of land south of the Panama canal is unquestionably a first-class asset. The final disposal of the Atrato river canal scheme must come sooner or later and the tripartite treaty between the United States, Panama and Colombia will no doubt hasten such disposal. The strong objections which are reported from Colombia to the passage of this treaty, and which are evidently responsible for President Reyes' voyage, are quite unlikely to be sustained. The government may find its passage difficult but misunderstanding will eventually yield to the realization of this country's straightforward policy and friendly purposes. The time is past when the sudden moves of South American generals and Presidents stirred the world's chancelleries.

It is reported that 35,000,000 lobsters have been liberated along the New England coast in the last few days, but tourists must not attribute the beautiful twilight pink on the water to this fact. The lobsters liberated were not boiled.

SELDOM is there a more striking example of the gain achieved through defeat in warfare than that furnished by Spain, which has several times in the last few centuries, and especially in the years since her adverse encounter with the United States, enjoyed great prosperity immediately following reverse in arms. This gain is induced largely by the fact that the process of war has relieved Spain of the care of certain of her colonies, thereby enabling her to concentrate the efforts of her young men at home, to the better development of the resources of the mother country.

Furthermore, Spain is now adopting the latest methods in agriculture and manufacture, and we are told by recent travelers in that country that her fertile soil is yielding crops of the greatest richness. At present she is engaged in seeking new markets for her products. So well has the lesson of the past been learned that Spain is today entirely without what might be termed military aspirations. The amicable settlement of disagreements between this country and Spain a few years ago has resulted in treaties to extend trade relationships between the two countries. Now Spain is able to show a surplus which may be appropriated to the payment of her debts. Her credit abroad in consequence of this thriving condition is in admirable status. A better example of the value of putting all effort into developing one's own country instead of spreading the nation's energies over other lands would be difficult to find. Spain is teaching a lesson in her present prosperity.

"You may now insure your baggage against all kinds of contingencies, and when the baggage man sees the insurance label you may be glad that you have taken the precaution.

HOWEVER, the Wright brothers will have to tinker on their inventions for a long time before they can hope to compete with the man whose fancy takes flights.

Peace Has Its Triumphs